

Press Release

Daiichi Sankyo to Present New Preclinical and Translational Research from DXd ADC Portfolio at AACR Virtual Annual Meeting II

- Preclinical and biomarker research data will be reported for U3-1402 (HER3 DXd ADC) in HER3 expressing cancers including combination with osimertinib in EGFR mutated NSCLC
- Presentations for several of Daiichi Sankyo's DXd ADCs highlight potential for further expansion of clinical development program to new targets and tumor types

Basking Ridge, NJ and Munich– (May 15, 2020) – Daiichi Sankyo Company, Limited (hereafter, Daiichi Sankyo) today announced that it will present new preclinical and translational research including a late-breaking poster for several antibody drug conjugates (ADCs) in the company's oncology portfolio at the 2020 American Association for Cancer Research (AACR) Virtual Annual Meeting II to be held June 22 to 24 (#AACR20).

Results will be reported from preclinical studies evaluating activity of three Daiichi Sankyo DXd ADCs directed at molecular targets including HER2, HER3 and GPR20. The research is focused on several different tumor types including lung and breast as well as cancers that are not currently part of Daiichi Sankyo's clinical development program, such as pediatric tumors and gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST). Research data on biomarker expression will also be shared.

Highlights include findings from a preclinical study of U3-1402 in EGFR mutated non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), which assessed pre-treatment with EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) on U3-1402 uptake and activity alone and in combination with osimertinib. U3-1402 is currently in phase 1 clinical development in patients with metastatic EGFR mutated, TKI resistant NSCLC and in phase 1/2 development in patients with HER3 positive metastatic breast cancer.

“The translational research is important to identifying areas where we may expand or deepen clinical development within our ADC portfolio to potentially treat more patients,” said Gilles Gallant, BPharm, PhD, FOPQ, Senior Vice President, Global Head, Oncology Development, Oncology R&D, Daiichi Sankyo. “We continue our science-based, precision medicine approach to applying Daiichi Sankyo's ADC technology to new and existing therapeutic targets and tumor types.”

Following is an overview of research data from the oncology portfolio of Daiichi Sankyo to be presented at the AACR Virtual Annual Meeting II:

AACR Virtual Annual Meeting II Abstract Title	Presentation Details
DXd ADC Portfolio	
Preclinical evaluation of trastuzumab deruxtecan (T-DXd, DS-8201a), a HER2 antibody drug conjugate in pediatric solid tumors by the Pediatric Preclinical Testing Consortium (PPTC)	Late-Breaking Virtual E-Poster Presentation (#LB-217): Tumor Biology (Late-Breaking Research: Tumor Biology 2); Houghton, et al. June 22 – 24.
EGFR inhibition enhances the cellular uptake and efficacy of the novel HER3 antibody-drug conjugate U3-1402	Virtual E-Poster Presentation (Abstract #5192): Cell Surface Antigens and Receptors as Drug Targets; Haikala, et al. June 22 – 24.
HER3-targeting antibody drug conjugate, U3-1402, induces tumor regression in a variety of xenograft models and exerts enhanced antitumor activity by combining PI3K inhibition	Virtual E-Poster Presentation (Abstract #5200): Cell Surface Antigens and Receptors as Drug Targets; Hashimoto, et al. June 22 – 24.
U3-1402, a novel HER3-targeting antibody drug conjugate, exhibits its antitumor activity against breast cancer cells expressing HER3 mutations without dependence on HER2 co-expression	Virtual E-Poster Presentation (Abstract #5201): Cell Surface Antigens and Receptors as Drug Targets; Koyama, et al. June 22 – 24.
Pan-cancer Gene Expression Analysis of Tissue Microarray using EdgeSeq Oncology Biomarker Panel and a Cross-Comparison with ERBB3 Immunohistochemical Analysis	Virtual E-Poster Presentation (Abstract #5880): Functional Genomics and Other Topics; Inaki, et al. June 22 – 24.
Therapeutic targeting of GPR20, selectively expressed in gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) with DS-6157a, an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC)	Virtual E-Poster Presentation (Abstract #5181): Experimental and Molecular Therapeutics; Iida, et al. June 22 – 24.
Other Assets	
Identification of abnormal CSF1 transcripts in tenosynovial giant cell tumors and dose-dependent increase in plasma CSF1 levels in response to Pexidartinib treatment	Virtual E-Poster Presentation (Abstract #2020): Predictive Biomarkers for Treatment Efficacy; Severson, et al. June 22 – 24.
Effect of Co-Mutations and FLT3-ITD Variant Allele Frequency (VAF) on Response to Quizartinib or Salvage Chemotherapy in relapsed/refractory (R/R) Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML)	Virtual E-Poster Presentation (Abstract #784): Predictive Biomarkers for Precision Medicine; Perl, et al. June 22 – 24.

About the DXd ADC Portfolio of Daiichi Sankyo

The DXd ADC portfolio of Daiichi Sankyo currently consists of seven novel antibody drug conjugates (ADCs) with four in clinical development across multiple types of cancer. These include ENHERTU[®], a HER2 directed ADC, which is being jointly developed and commercialized globally with AstraZeneca; DS-1062 (TROP2); U3-1402 (HER3); and DS-7300 (B7-H3). Each ADC is engineered using Daiichi Sankyo’s proprietary and portable DXd ADC technology to target and deliver chemotherapy inside cancer cells that express a specific cell surface antigen. Each ADC consists of a monoclonal antibody attached by a tetrapeptide-based linker to a novel topoisomerase I inhibitor payload (chemotherapy) with a customized drug to antibody ratio (DAR) to optimize the risk-benefit ratio for the intended patient population.

ENHERTU (formerly known as DS-8201; trastuzumab deruxtecan outside the U.S.; fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki in the U.S. only) has been approved for use only in the U.S. and Japan. ENHERTU has not been approved in the EU, or countries outside of the U.S. and Japan for any indication. It is an investigational agent globally for various indications. Safety and effectiveness have not been established for the subject proposed uses. TURALIO® (pexidartinib) has been approved for use only in the U.S. TURALIO has not been approved in the EU or Japan, or countries outside of the U.S. for any indication. VANFLYTA® (quizartinib) has been approved for use only in Japan. U3-1402 and DS-6157 are investigational agents that have not been approved for any indication in any country. Safety and efficacy have not been established.

U.S. FDA-Approved Indication for ENHERTU

ENHERTU is a HER2-directed antibody and topoisomerase inhibitor conjugate indicated for the treatment of adult patients with unresectable or metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer who have received two or more prior anti-HER2-based regimens in the metastatic setting.

This indication is approved under accelerated approval based on tumor response rate and duration of response. Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in a confirmatory trial.

WARNING: INTERSTITIAL LUNG DISEASE and EMBRYO-FETAL TOXICITY

- **Interstitial lung disease (ILD) and pneumonitis, including fatal cases, have been reported with ENHERTU. Monitor for and promptly investigate signs and symptoms including cough, dyspnea, fever, and other new or worsening respiratory symptoms. Permanently discontinue ENHERTU in all patients with Grade 2 or higher ILD/pneumonitis. Advise patients of the risk and to immediately report symptoms.**
- **Exposure to ENHERTU during pregnancy can cause embryo-fetal harm. Advise patients of these risks and the need for effective contraception.**

Contraindications

None.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Interstitial Lung Disease / Pneumonitis

Severe, life-threatening, or fatal interstitial lung disease (ILD), including pneumonitis, can occur in patients treated with ENHERTU. In clinical studies, of the 234 patients with unresectable or metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer treated with ENHERTU, ILD occurred in 9% of patients. Fatal outcomes due to ILD and/or pneumonitis occurred in 2.6% of patients treated with ENHERTU. Median time to first onset was 4.1 months (range: 1.2 to 8.3).

Advise patients to immediately report cough, dyspnea, fever, and/or any new or worsening respiratory symptoms. Monitor patients for signs and symptoms of ILD. Promptly investigate evidence of ILD. Evaluate patients with suspected ILD by radiographic imaging. Consider consultation with a pulmonologist. For asymptomatic ILD/pneumonitis (Grade 1), interrupt ENHERTU until resolved to Grade 0, then if resolved in ≤ 28 days from date of onset, maintain dose. If resolved in > 28 days from date of onset, reduce dose one level. Consider corticosteroid treatment as soon as ILD/pneumonitis is suspected (e.g., ≥ 0.5 mg/kg prednisolone or equivalent). For symptomatic ILD/pneumonitis (Grade 2 or greater), permanently discontinue ENHERTU. Promptly initiate corticosteroid treatment as soon as

ILD/pneumonitis is suspected (e.g., ≥ 1 mg/kg prednisolone or equivalent). Upon improvement, follow by gradual taper (e.g., 4 weeks).

Neutropenia

Severe neutropenia, including febrile neutropenia, can occur in patients treated with ENHERTU. Of the 234 patients with unresectable or metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer who received ENHERTU, a decrease in neutrophil count was reported in 30% of patients and 16% had Grade 3 or 4 events. Median time to first onset was 1.4 months (range: 0.3 to 18.2). Febrile neutropenia was reported in 1.7% of patients.

Monitor complete blood counts prior to initiation of ENHERTU and prior to each dose, and as clinically indicated. Based on the severity of neutropenia, ENHERTU may require dose interruption or reduction. For Grade 3 neutropenia (Absolute Neutrophil Count [ANC] < 1.0 to $0.5 \times 10^9/L$) interrupt ENHERTU until resolved to Grade 2 or less, then maintain dose. For Grade 4 neutropenia (ANC $< 0.5 \times 10^9/L$) interrupt ENHERTU until resolved to Grade 2 or less. Reduce dose by one level. For febrile neutropenia (ANC $< 1.0 \times 10^9/L$ and temperature $> 38.3^\circ C$ or a sustained temperature of $\geq 38^\circ C$ for more than 1 hour), interrupt ENHERTU until resolved. Reduce dose by one level.

Left Ventricular Dysfunction

Patients treated with ENHERTU may be at increased risk of developing left ventricular dysfunction. Left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) decrease has been observed with anti-HER2 therapies, including ENHERTU. In the 234 patients with unresectable or metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer who received ENHERTU, two cases (0.9%) of asymptomatic LVEF decrease were reported. Treatment with ENHERTU has not been studied in patients with a history of clinically significant cardiac disease or LVEF $< 50\%$ prior to initiation of treatment.

Assess LVEF prior to initiation of ENHERTU and at regular intervals during treatment as clinically indicated. Manage LVEF decrease through treatment interruption. Permanently discontinue ENHERTU if LVEF of $< 40\%$ or absolute decrease from baseline of $> 20\%$ is confirmed. When LVEF is $> 45\%$ and absolute decrease from baseline is 10-20%, continue treatment with ENHERTU. When LVEF is 40-45% and absolute decrease from baseline is $< 10\%$, continue treatment with ENHERTU and repeat LVEF assessment within 3 weeks. When LVEF is 40-45% and absolute decrease from baseline is 10-20%, interrupt ENHERTU and repeat LVEF assessment within 3 weeks. If LVEF has not recovered to within 10% from baseline, permanently discontinue ENHERTU. If LVEF recovers to within 10% from baseline, resume treatment with ENHERTU at the same dose. When LVEF is $< 40\%$ or absolute decrease from baseline is $> 20\%$, interrupt ENHERTU and repeat LVEF assessment within 3 weeks. If LVEF of $< 40\%$ or absolute decrease from baseline of $> 20\%$ is confirmed, permanently discontinue ENHERTU. Permanently discontinue ENHERTU in patients with symptomatic congestive heart failure.

Embryo-Fetal Toxicity

ENHERTU can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. Advise patients of the potential risks to a fetus. Verify the pregnancy status of females of reproductive potential prior to the initiation of ENHERTU. Advise females of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment and for at least 7 months following the last dose of ENHERTU. Advise male patients with female partners of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment with ENHERTU and for at least 4 months after the last dose of ENHERTU.

Adverse Reactions

The safety of ENHERTU was evaluated in a pooled analysis of 234 patients with unresectable or metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer who received at least one dose of ENHERTU 5.4 mg/kg in DESTINY-Breast01 and Study DS8201-A-J101. ENHERTU was administered by intravenous infusion once every three weeks. The median duration of treatment was 7 months (range: 0.7 to 31).

Serious adverse reactions occurred in 20% of patients receiving ENHERTU. Serious adverse reactions in >1% of patients who received ENHERTU were interstitial lung disease, pneumonia, vomiting, nausea, cellulitis, hypokalemia, and intestinal obstruction. Fatalities due to adverse reactions occurred in 4.3% of patients including interstitial lung disease (2.6%), and the following events occurred in one patient each (0.4%): acute hepatic failure/acute kidney injury, general physical health deterioration, pneumonia, and hemorrhagic shock.

ENHERTU was permanently discontinued in 9% of patients, of which ILD accounted for 6%. Dose interruptions due to adverse reactions occurred in 33% of patients treated with ENHERTU. The most frequent adverse reactions (>2%) associated with dose interruption were neutropenia, anemia, thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, upper respiratory tract infection, fatigue, nausea, and ILD. Dose reductions occurred in 18% of patients treated with ENHERTU. The most frequent adverse reactions (>2%) associated with dose reduction were fatigue, nausea, and neutropenia.

The most common adverse reactions (frequency \geq 20%) were nausea (79%), fatigue (59%), vomiting (47%), alopecia (46%), constipation (35%), decreased appetite (32%), anemia (31%), neutropenia (29%), diarrhea (29%), leukopenia (22%), cough (20%), and thrombocytopenia (20%).

Use in Specific Populations

- **Pregnancy:** ENHERTU can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. Advise patients of the potential risks to a fetus. There are clinical considerations if ENHERTU is used in pregnant women, or if a patient becomes pregnant within 7 months following the last dose of ENHERTU.
- **Lactation:** There are no data regarding the presence of ENHERTU in human milk, the effects on the breastfed child, or the effects on milk production. Because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in a breastfed child, advise women not to breastfeed during treatment with ENHERTU and for 7 months after the last dose.
- **Females and Males of Reproductive Potential:** Pregnancy testing: Verify pregnancy status of females of reproductive potential prior to initiation of ENHERTU. Contraception: *Females:* ENHERTU can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. Advise females of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment with ENHERTU and for at least 7 months following the last dose. *Males:* Advise male patients with female partners of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment with ENHERTU and for at least 4 months following the last dose. Infertility: ENHERTU may impair male reproductive function and fertility.
- **Pediatric Use:** Safety and effectiveness of ENHERTU have not been established in pediatric patients.
- **Geriatric Use:** Of the 234 patients with HER2-positive breast cancer treated with ENHERTU 5.4 mg/kg, 26% were \geq 65 years and 5% were \geq 75 years. No overall differences in efficacy were observed between patients \geq 65 years of age compared to younger patients. There was a higher incidence of Grade 3-4 adverse reactions observed in patients aged \geq 65 years (53%) as compared to younger patients (42%).
- **Hepatic Impairment:** In patients with moderate hepatic impairment, due to potentially increased exposure, closely monitor for increased toxicities related to the topoisomerase inhibitor.

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Daiichi Sankyo, Inc. at 1-877-437-7763 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or fda.gov/medwatch.

Please see accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#), including Boxed WARNING, and [Medication Guide](#).

U.S. FDA-Approved Indication for TURALIO

TURALIO (pexidartinib) is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with symptomatic tenosynovial giant cell tumor (TGCT) associated with severe morbidity or functional limitations and not amenable to improvement with surgery.

WARNING: HEPATOTOXICITY

- **TURALIO can cause serious and potentially fatal liver injury.**
- **Monitor liver tests prior to initiation of TURALIO and at specified intervals during treatment. Withhold and dose reduce or permanently discontinue TURALIO based on severity of hepatotoxicity.**
- **TURALIO is available only through a restricted program called the TURALIO Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) Program.**

Contraindications

None.

Warnings and Precautions**Hepatotoxicity**

TURALIO can cause serious and potentially fatal liver injury and is available only through a restricted program called the TURALIO REMS. Hepatotoxicity with ductopenia and cholestasis has occurred in patients treated with TURALIO. Across 768 patients who received TURALIO in clinical trials, there were 2 irreversible cases of cholestatic liver injury. One patient with advanced cancer and ongoing liver toxicity died and one patient required a liver transplant.

In ENLIVEN, 3 of 61 (5%) patients who received TURALIO developed signs of serious liver injury, defined as ALT or AST $\geq 3 \times$ ULN with total bilirubin $\geq 2 \times$ ULN. ALT, AST and total bilirubin improved to $< 2 \times$ ULN in these patients 1 to 7 months after discontinuing TURALIO.

The mechanism of cholestatic hepatotoxicity is unknown and its occurrence cannot be predicted. It is unknown whether liver injury occurs in the absence of increased transaminases. Please see Adverse Reactions.

Avoid TURALIO in patients with preexisting increased serum transaminases, total bilirubin, or direct bilirubin ($>$ upper limit of normal [ULN]) or patients with active liver or biliary tract disease including increased alkaline phosphatase (ALP). Taking TURALIO with food increases drug exposure by 100% and may increase the risk of hepatotoxicity. Administer TURALIO on an empty stomach, either 1 hour before or 2 hours after a meal or snack. Monitor liver tests, including aspartate aminotransferase (AST), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), total bilirubin, direct bilirubin, ALP, and gamma-glutamyl transferase (GGT), prior to initiation of TURALIO, weekly for the first 8 weeks, every 2 weeks for the next month, and every 3 months thereafter. Withhold and dose reduce, or permanently discontinue TURALIO based on the severity of the hepatotoxicity. Rechallenge with a reduced dose of TURALIO may result in a recurrence of increased serum transaminases, bilirubin, or ALP. Monitor liver tests weekly for the first month after rechallenge.

TURALIO REMS

TURALIO is available only through a restricted program under a REMS, because of the risk of hepatotoxicity. Notable requirements of the TURALIO REMS Program include the following:

- Prescribers must be certified with the program by enrolling and completing training.
- Patients must complete and sign an enrollment form for inclusion in a patient registry.
- Pharmacies must be certified with the program and must dispense only to patients who are authorized (enrolled in the REMS patient registry) to receive TURALIO.

Further information is available at turalioREMS.com or by calling 1-833-887-2546.

Embryo-fetal toxicity

Based on animal studies and its mechanism of action, TURALIO may cause fetal harm when administered to pregnant women. Advise pregnant women of the potential risk to a fetus. Advise females of reproductive potential to use an effective nonhormonal method of contraception, since TURALIO can render hormonal contraceptives ineffective, during treatment with TURALIO and for 1 month after the final dose. Advise males with female partners of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment with TURALIO and for 1 week after the final dose.

Adverse Reactions

The safety of TURALIO was evaluated in ENLIVEN, in which patients received TURALIO without food at a dose of 400 mg in the morning and 600 mg in the evening orally for 2 weeks followed by 400 mg orally twice daily until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.

Serious adverse reactions were reported in 13% of patients who received TURALIO. The most frequent serious adverse reactions (occurring in >1 patient) included abnormal liver tests (3.3%) and hepatotoxicity (3.3%).

Permanent discontinuation due to adverse reactions occurred in 13% of patients who received TURALIO. The most frequent adverse reactions (occurring in >1 patient) requiring permanent discontinuation included increased ALT (4.9%), increased AST (4.9%), and hepatotoxicity (3.3%).

Dose reductions or interruptions occurred in 38% of patients who received TURALIO. The most frequent adverse reactions (occurring in >1 patient) requiring a dosage reduction or interruption were increased ALT (13%), increased AST (13%), nausea (8%), increased ALP (7%), vomiting (4.9%), increased bilirubin (3.3%), increased GGT (3.3%), dizziness (3.3%), and abdominal pain (3.3%).

The most common adverse reactions for all grades (>20%) were increased lactate dehydrogenase (92%), increased AST (88%), hair color changes (67%), fatigue (64%), increased ALT (64%), decreased neutrophils (44%), increased cholesterol (44%), increased ALP (39%), decreased lymphocytes (38%), eye edema (30%), decreased hemoglobin (30%), rash (28%), dysgeusia (26%), and decreased phosphate (25%).

Clinically relevant adverse reactions occurring in <10% of patients were blurred vision, photophobia, diplopia, reduced visual acuity, dry mouth, stomatitis, mouth ulceration, pyrexia, cholangitis, hepatotoxicity, liver disorder, cognitive disorders (memory impairment, amnesia, confusional state, disturbance in attention, and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder), alopecia, and skin pigment changes (hypopigmentation, depigmentation, discoloration, and hyperpigmentation).

Drug Interactions

- Use with hepatotoxic products: TURALIO can cause hepatotoxicity. In patients with increased serum transaminases, total bilirubin, or direct bilirubin (>ULN) or active liver or biliary tract disease, avoid coadministration of TURALIO with other products known to cause hepatotoxicity.
- Moderate or strong CYP3A inhibitors: Concomitant use of a moderate or strong CYP3A inhibitor may increase pexidartinib concentrations. Reduce TURALIO dosage if concomitant use of moderate or strong CYP3A inhibitors cannot be avoided.
- Strong CYP3A inducers: Concomitant use of a strong CYP3A inducer decreases pexidartinib concentrations. Avoid concomitant use of strong CYP3A inducers.
- Uridine diphosphate glucuronosyltransferase (UGT) inhibitors: Concomitant use of a UGT inhibitor increases pexidartinib concentrations. Reduce TURALIO dosage if concomitant use of UGT inhibitors cannot be avoided.

- **Acid-reducing agents:** Concomitant use of a proton pump inhibitor (PPI) decreases pexidartinib concentrations. Avoid concomitant use of PPIs. Use histamine-2 receptor antagonists or antacids if needed.
- **CYP3A substrates:** TURALIO is a moderate CYP3A inducer. Concomitant use of TURALIO decreases concentrations of CYP3A substrates. Avoid coadministration of TURALIO with hormonal contraceptives and other CYP3A substrates where minimal concentration changes may lead to serious therapeutic failure. Increase the CYP3A substrate dosage in accordance with approved product labeling if concomitant use is unavoidable.

Use in Specific Populations

- **Pregnancy:** TURALIO may cause embryo-fetal harm when administered to pregnant women. Advise pregnant women of the potential risk to a fetus.
- **Lactation:** Because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in the breastfed child, advise women to not breastfeed during treatment with TURALIO and for at least 1 week after the final dose.
- **Females and males of reproductive potential:** Verify pregnancy status in females of reproductive potential prior to the initiation of TURALIO. Advise females of reproductive potential to use an effective nonhormonal method of contraception, since TURALIO can render hormonal contraceptives ineffective, during treatment with TURALIO and for 1 month after the final dose. Advise male patients with female partners of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment with TURALIO and for 1 week after the final dose.
- **Renal impairment:** Reduce the dose when administering TURALIO to patients with mild to severe renal impairment (CL_{cr} 15 to 89 mL/min, estimated by Cockcroft-Gault [C-G] using actual body weight).

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Please see accompanying [full Prescribing Information](#), including **Boxed WARNING**, and [Medication Guide](#).

About Daiichi Sankyo Cancer Enterprise

The mission of Daiichi Sankyo Cancer Enterprise is to leverage our world-class, innovative science and push beyond traditional thinking to create meaningful treatments for patients with cancer. We are dedicated to transforming science into value for patients, and this sense of obligation informs everything we do. Anchored by our DXd antibody drug conjugate (ADC) technology, our powerful research engines include biologics, medicinal chemistry, modality and other research laboratories in Japan, and Plexxikon Inc., our small molecule structure-guided R&D center in Berkeley, CA. For more information, please visit: www.DSCancerEnterprise.com.

About Daiichi Sankyo

Daiichi Sankyo Group is dedicated to the creation and supply of innovative pharmaceutical therapies to improve standards of care and address diversified, unmet medical needs of people globally by leveraging our world-class science and technology. With more than 100 years of scientific expertise and a presence in more than 20 countries, Daiichi Sankyo and its 15,000 employees around the world draw upon a rich legacy of innovation and a robust pipeline of promising new medicines to help people. In addition to a

strong portfolio of medicines for cardiovascular diseases, under the Group’s 2025 Vision to become a “Global Pharma Innovator with Competitive Advantage in Oncology,” Daiichi Sankyo is primarily focused on providing novel therapies in oncology, as well as other research areas centered around rare diseases and immune disorders. For more information, please visit: www.daiichisankyo.com.

Media Contacts:

Global/US:

Jennifer Brennan
Daiichi Sankyo, Inc.
jbrennan2@dsi.com
+1 908 992 6631 (office)
+1 201 709 9309 (mobile)

EU:

Lydia Worms
Daiichi Sankyo Europe GmbH
lydia.worms@daiichi-sankyo.eu
+49 (89) 7808751

Investor Relations Contact:

DaiichiSankyoIR@daiichisankyo.co.jp